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A H J I N E

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CONTENT

- *OUR STAND WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO FACE THE NEW IMPERIALIST PACT P1& 2
- *1st. OF MAY THE DAYB OF THE WORKING CLASS.....P 3&4
- *PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY ESCALATE ITS ATTACKS AGAINST THE FOREIGNH FORCES.....P 5, 6, 7&8
- *THE ARENA OF OMAN AND ARABIAN GULF- WHO SOLD OUR COUNTRY TO THE FOREIGNERS??.....P 10-11
- *STATEMENT ON RECENT ARRESTS IN BAHRAIN.....P 9
- @BAHRAIN -ARRESTS AND DEFECTIVE DEMOCRACY-.....P 13-15
- *THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES HELD IN ADEN = -APRIL 1973P17-19
- *OIL AND OUR NATIONAL BATTLE.....P 20-21
- *YEMEN-COM. ABDUL-FATAH ISMAEL STATES(OUR WORK AIMS AT ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLES COUNCILS).....P.22

OUR
STAND

WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO FACE NEW IMPERIALIST PACT

Our masses prepare to celebrate eighth anniversary of the revolution of 9th June all over the arena of our area under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

We, while receive a new year in the age of the pioneer revolution must make an accute definition of the nature of the struggle going on and the colonialist liquidatory plans against the struggle of our people:-

- 1) The arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf is regarded as the richest area in view of its presence on a lake of oil which is considered as the basic energy of modern industry.
- 2) The colonialist countries hastened to stretch their political, military and economic influence on this arena in order to take their of this wealth.

The ways and means for reaching this goal became numerous. The colonialist authorities hastened to replace the old faces by new ones. Shakhbout was replaced by Zaid and Said bin Taimour by Qaboos through weak stage acts prepared and implemented by the British intelligence.

3) With the intensification of the political and military conflict between the revolution and the British and mercenary forces through the October-November campaigns and the campaigns of al-Mannar and Sqrfet as well as the battles that followed, a state of complete fear was established with the colonialist and reactionary authorities of the spread of the revolutionary tide to other areas of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

On these bases the revolutionary and reactionary forces started to move anew and with strong insistance to liquidate the revolution as part of wide-scale moves and prompt coordination between the colonialist countries topped by the leader (American) imperialist, and the move of the Saudi and Iranian reactionary regimes in collusion with the reactionary governments all over the arena.

All this took place after the liquidation of all differences. In other words the broadlines were drawn up for knocking down any evolutionary current. The first assignment of this plan is to knock down the revolution in Yemen, Oman and the Gulf and that the second assignment is to end any national move in the arena of the Arabian Peninsula.

This pact started to implement the following matters:-

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OUR STAND - Cont'd.

- 1) Settlement of the problem existing between Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Muscat on the Buraini Oasis through a reactionary deal.
- 2) Despatch of Iranian forces to Muscat with British forces in addition to the mercenaries of King Hussein to hit the revolution.
- 3) Extension of financial aid from Saudi Arabia and Iran to the Sultanate for reinforcing its attitude towards the revolution.
- 4) Settlement of the problem existing between Zaid and Qaboos on the consideration that they face one enemy who is the armed people's revolution.
- 5) To despatch military missions from Saudi Arabia to the Sultanate for coordinating between them and the British forces.
- 6) To push the allied forces to this pact for cooperating with the Sultanate on the consideration that it is the clashing facade for the reactionaries against the revolutionary tide represented by the People's Front and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

These clearly defined moves are no more a secret as the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf repeatedly explained these plans in its publications and meets with the revolutionary forces and friendly and allied countries.

They have been confirmed by the puppets themselves in the statements made by Qaboos to the Lebanese Annahar newspaper on 22.3.73 and the statements made by Amir 'Abbas Hoveida in London on 12.4.73. These statements confirmed the affirmations of the revolution. The revolution today is facing more than four foreign countries which fight it: the British existence, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

We see that we must explain the counter-line to this imperialist tide:

- 1) Organisation and mobilisation of the national masses in the liberated areas and to unite the ranks in this long-term war.
- 2) To work for escalating the armed struggle in the areas paved for that and to expand the united national front by the cohesion of all national forces.
- 3) Further unity and solidarity between the revolution of 9th June and the revolution of 14th October.
- 4) The progressive Arab countries which are still in the place of spectator must define their frank attitude towards this conflict.
- 5) The Arab revolutionary forces have to unite their ranks to face this fierce colonialist tide.
- 6) The friendly Socialist countries must give great attention to the nature of this struggle and must support and back the struggle of our people at all levels in order to reinforce and develop these struggles in this important arena.
- 7) Reinforcement of combative relations with the Socialist countries and the national parties and forces and progressive forces in the world.

1st OF MAY - DAY OF THE WORLD WORKING CLASS

On the 1st of May of every year, the working class in the world celebrate its historical day. This day gains great importance particularly during this embarrassing stage, the stage of the intensification of the struggle between world imperialism and the masses of the workers and toilers in the world, the stage of the spread of the revolutionary tide in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

All this will constitute an important and decisive junction in the history of the struggle of the proletariat which will lead to ending the struggle in favour of the working class and the poor masses.

The first of May, which is being celebrated by the working class in the world - is regarded as a world day in accordance with a decision adopted by the workers in the International labour conference which was held in Paris in 1889. This was as a result of the events of the uprising which took place in Paris in 1848 and the Paris Commune in 1871, as well as the famous labour strike which took place in Chicago in the United States of America on 1st May of 1886 in the (McCormick) factory where the workers staged a general strike in fulfilment of their demands for reduction of the working hours from twelve to eight hours. In the following day the workers staged a roudy demonstration in the streets of the towns in protest against the violence committed against them. They were repressed and the uprising was savagely redressed and the leaders of the workers were arrested and forwarded to trial on fake charges, saying that they hurled stones and bombs at the policemen. Because the court is part of the machinery of the American capitalist State they were sentenced to death. These included (George Angle, Adolf Fister, Albert Parsones and August Seas).

In 1888 and after the establishment of the American workers federation and under the pressure of the American proletariat, the American authorities were forced to reopen investigation into the issue of the unionists who were executed. A resolution or decree was then issued on their acquittance. From then on the 1st of May was taken as a long for the struggle of the working class against their exploiters in the entire world.

After these events the working class waged several struggles and realised wonderful victories. The biggest proof of that is the Socialist Revolution of October in the Soviet Union, the Chinese revolution and the revolutions that were exploded in other countries of the world.

WORKING CLASS IN OMAN AND GULF

Today when we celebrate the anniversary of the world labour class struggles, hundreds of workers and honest nationalists of our citizens in our area still suffer from severe torture in the prisons of Kot al-Gallali, Beit al-Falag, Jeddah. They were imprisoned on no specific charge and were not forwarded to trial.

1st MAY - Cont'd.

The honourable page of our patriotic workers will remain recorded in the history of the patriotic and heroic struggle of the working class as the echo of the uprising of March in 1965-72 in Bahrain will continue to be added to the records of the working class in the Gulf and will add to its ability to fight and continue the struggle.

Moreover, the well-known workers strikes in September, 1971 in Muscat and the strikes of Seih al-'aleh, Fuhood and 'Ustaq in inner Oman were only part of the hot revolutionary struggle in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf which the ruling reactionaries are trying to abort in order to absorb the plentifullness of the area people and to realise further luxury at the expense of the starving and poor masses.

The working class in our area was subjected to different circumstances and conditions of ugly exploitation by the foreignmonopolistic companies, the feudalists and other exploiters.

The non-existence of simple health conditions in the Alba aluminium factory in Bahrain culminated the best of the working youth. The ugly exploitation of the workers in the oil companies and the weakness of wages in addition to their deprivation of the simplest democratic rights - the formation of workers unions - all these chain the worker with a thousand legislation and chain.

The working class in Oman and the Arabian Gulf through its own experiment, reached the conclusion that theonly way for realising real victories and the establishment of a free homeland standing as a real representative of our toiling people cannot be realised except through the organised and armed violence and by all other forms of the struggles which become available every time and in the suitable way required, and which will be directed against the group of plotting reactionary who are linked with world imperialism.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR:

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY ESCALATES ITS OPERATIONS IN THE
FACE OF THE FOREIGN FORCES

It became very clear to the Arab, and international public opinions the direct interference of the Iranian forces in fighting our brave Omani people and that the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia and the masses of the people in the Southern Region of Oman (Dhofar) began to face, beside the mercenaries of puppet Qaboos and the British and Jordanian forces, the forces of the Shah of Iran which invaded our country with the blessing of the puppets in Muscat.

Qaboos admitted in his statements to Annahar newspaper of Beirut the Iranian military presence in Oman and the practical participation in the war in the rural heights of Dhofar. Amir Abbas Hoveida, Iranian Prime Minister, also talked in London on the military aid extended by his government to the Sultanate.

At a time in which Qaboos is handing over our country to the American and British colonialists and their puppets in Iran, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the revolutionary confrontation of the masses increases against their national enemy in Oman coupled with the military struggle in the south of the homeland and increase of the massive rejection in the whole of the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf of the total facade policies of the so-called Sultanate of Oman and the Federation of Emirates and Bahrain, which facades are exposed by the daily events even to the simple citizen.

The puppets fall more and more in the laps of the American and British imperialists and their puppet staunches in Iran and Saudi Arabia because the puppets became standing on one side and the people on the other.

The prisons of Muscat and Abu Dhabi and Bahrain, . . . were still since the beginning of this year, receiving hundreds of nationalists and the martyrdom of some of them under savage torture exercised against them by the British and Jordanian intelligence. This gives the proof of the extent of terrorism practiced by these regimes and the organic link they constitute with the enemy of the masses.

The revolutionary war launched by the fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia in the southern homeland, gave the real reply to the total treasons and plots of imperialism and reaction, when they escalated their military operations against the enemy forces and confronted violently the invading forces of the Shah of Iran.

During the month of last March and the first half of April, the forces of the revolution of 9th June waged fierce battles with the enemy forces. The battles concentrated on al-Mammar where these forces are trying to block the supply roots to the internal areas but were rendered to utter failure as a result of the blows of our brave revolutionaries.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR

Moreover the Central Region which witnessed relative calm during the past year if compared with the other regions, it is now witnessed fierce battles waged by our forces with the enemy forces which stationed at Hasl and Adni in addition to (Anna) centre in the north of the air base at Sallalah plains.

As to the Eastern Region it witnessed also during the same period fierce confrontations between the forces of the revolution and the enemy forces.

In the Western Region our militants carried out their normal operations against the positions of the enemy in North Sarfeet.

The total of the military operations launched during the month of March and the first half of April amounted to 117 operations, of which 64 attacks were on the enemy positions in North Sarfeet during which the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment and fire was set on several occasions to the enemy positions. The sniping groups also launched sniping operations continuously against the enemy members in these positions.

During these attacks launched by our patriots successfully on the enemy positions, they used artillery, rocket launchers and machine-guns. Enemy aircraft were bombing the nearby areas indiscriminately without realising any target in a bid to check off our attacks.

AT AL-MAMMAR:

At al-Mammar, our forces waged during the same period fifteen battles with the enemy forces. Some of these battles continued for long days particularly at Abu Khuseifa, where the enemy forces tried to advance from their centres. But they were intercepted by our forces who were in wait for them and were forced to return to their positions after hot battles under cover of the British Royal Air force and the heavy artillery. They carried with them their dead and injured members. Our forces also attacked Mutabrani centre for more than seven times. To tighten blows against the enemy forces, our revolutionaries launched during the same period three intermittent attacks on Rasycut harbour situated to the west of the capital Sallalah.

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OUTCOME OF BATTLES

Total enemy losses in different areas during March and first half of April:

- 1- Death and injury of 121
- 2- Destruction of 3 aircraft inside base and damage of two others (fighter and helicopter)
- 3- Destruction of four vehicles of the Bedford type loaded with mercenaries.
- 4- Destruction of 120 positions and the setting of fire for several times inside the enemy centre and destruction of three control towers.

Our losses during March and first half of April were:-

- 1-Martyrdom of seven of our brave comrades. They were: Ramadhan Abu Youssef, Saeed Ahmed Koshah, Bakheet Saeed Ahmed, Mohamed Bakheet Azzingi, and Naseeb Farag Abu Said.

Cont'd..p.7...

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR - Cont'd.

They shelled the military positions and installations at the harbour with concentration. As a result of our operations at al-Mammar and the harbour, the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment, which made the enemy mercenaries lose their collapsing morale under the blows of our brave revolutionaries. In a desperate bid by the enemy to recover and restore confidence to the retreating mercenaries, enemy planes are carrying out hysterical raids on any area suspected to have revolutionaries or any gatherings of citizens and their cattle. But the steadfastness of our masses and braveness of the forces of the revolution miss chance for the enemy always.

CENTRAL REGION: At the Central Region, there nineteen operations during the same period of which two successful attacks were on the British air base at Sallalah, by artillery during which three aircraft and a hanger were destroyed inside the base and a fighter plane was damaged when it tried to raid one of our positions. The enemy admitted in an official statement the destruction of two aircraft. One troop carrier and the other a helicopter with twelve seats. A landmine also exploded under a bedford vehicle which was damaged along with its occupants on one of the roads leading to the base, in the north of the Central Region. In the North of the Central Region, a group of anti-tank mines exploded under three Bedford vehicles which were destroyed with their occupants. The mines were planted by the forces of the People's Liberation forces operating in the Central Region.

There were several other operations which were undertaken by the revolutionaries on the enemy centres at Hasl and Idmi, and Anana. During these operations the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment.

Throughout the same period the enemy planes were carrying out daily raids on the Central Region aiming at the gatherings of the citizens to retaliate from them in addition to the heavy enemy artillery at Sallalah planes where it continues to shell continuously the rural areas indiscriminately. This resulted in the destruction of the caves of the citizens and burning of wide areas of herding places as well as the extermination of big numbers of cattle.

OUTCOME OF BATTLES - Contd

Comrade Ali Salem was injured and fell in captivity. Another comrade was also injured slightly.

As a result of the British air raids and the artillery shelling four female citizens and three children were martyred: they were: Mina Amer with her three children, Khiyar Salmon, Khair Said Dhagig, Tufool Salem Gheidhaf.

Five other female citizens were injured and a number of dwellings and caves of the citizens were destroyed and wide areas of grazing places were burnt and numerous groups of animals were exterminated in different areas.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR -Cont'd.

EASTERN REGION:

In The Eastern Region of the Southern Region (Dhofar) our revolutionaries waged 23 battles with the enemy forces and check off many of the attempts made by the enemy forces to infiltrate into the houses of the citizens. At Asharkh, our forces concentrated their attacks on the enemy forces and checked off attempts at advancing. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At Dahqstein, in the north of Wadi Hanna, fierce battles ranged with the enemy forces under the leadership of puppet Mohammed Suhail Zeifan who was killed during the turmoil of the battles. Radio Sallalah recognised his death. At Ashiheet our forces pushed away the enemy forces which advanced from their positions at Kheisal and were forced to retreat.

At Kheisal our revolutionaries attacked the enemy centre with artillery and machine-guns and inflicted heavy losses on them. At Kizzit our forces waged fierce battles with the enemy forces.

As it is the custom of the enemy when suffering defeat and his forces sustained setbacks at the hands of our patriots, he resorts to the innocent citizens to pour his anger on them. After the defeat of his forces in these battles, the enemy planes, launched daily raids on the Eastern Region.

His artillery guns also shell gatherings of the citizens and their cattles and comb widely and daily the houses of the citizens and waterplaces for the cattles to drink. Moreover, incendiary bombs are dropped on grazing places to burn wide areas of these places. But the steadfastness of our masses and their insistence and determination to continue the revolution upto the end face the enemy.

The citizens were hastening in spite of the air bombing and the fall of martyrs, to extinguish all fire caused by the raids at any time and chanting: Long live the revolution and long live the people. Qaboos stop playing.

With the determination and steadfastness our masses face the bombings of the aircraft in the liberated areas believing that their just cause will achieve victory over the tools of destruction and the groupings of mercenaries and new invaders.

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ISSUES OF OMAN - Cont'd from page 11

The reinforcement of this backing was increased by those pressures made by Saudi reaction recently, when the Saudi Defence Minister Sultan bin AbdelAziz, made a visit to Muscat, Qatar and Bahrain, to propel and coordinate between such aids. It coincided at the same period with the visit by Lord Carrington, British Defence Secretary to Saudi Arabia, Muscat and Sallalah. Speculations, said, according to the BBC, that he in turn is endeavouring to coordinate between these British and Saudi aids.

This visit resulted in several local deals in return for uniting different efforts against the revolution. Some contradictions between the reactionaries were frozen by way of settling the problems of the Buraimi Oasis in return for huge military and economic aid and supplies which amounted to six million sterling beside the military equipment shipped from Ras Tanurah port in the beginning of January, 1973 and the presence of a Saudi military mission in Muscat.

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STATEMENT ON RECENT ARRESTS IN BAHRAIN

The repressive arrest campaigns are still continuing in Bahrain since the end of February, 1972 which were revealed during the past few days. The number of political detainees in the prisons of the reactionary authorities in Bahrain amounted to about 150 detainees. Some of them spent more than three years in these prisons without any legal trial.

This campaign covered the best of the Bahraini youth who included writers, intellectuals and men of letters.

In addition to poet Qassim Haddad who was arrested in February last, poets Ali Abdulla Khalifa and poet Yacoub al-Mahraqi were also arrested along with story writer Amin Saleh. Moreover these arrests also covered workers who fought for their democratic demands and teachers and employees.

This recent campaign of arrests comes to couple the increase of the national movement and the development of massive movement which reached its ebb because of the sinking of the Bahraini authorities in their reaction and of looting the wealths of the people, while the masses of our people suffer from the merchants and the soaring up prices as well as the meagreness of wages and unemployment.

These repressive arrests came to couple the plans of imperialism to pull our country into new regional pacts. As such arrests covered the whole of the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf where the number of detainees amounted to over 400 scattered between the prisons of Kot al-Gallali, Abu Dhabi and Jeddah.

The People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf while noticing such violation of the simple human rights, and the demands of our masses for improving their living conditions and for rejecting foreign presence in our country, asks all democratic organisations, in the Arab homeland and the world, and all organisations of intellectuals and writers as well as all world unions and students federations and all national parties and forces, to share in an extensive political campaign for the release of the national detainees and to send missions to supervise the conditions of the detainees who face savage torture.

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ISSUES OF OMAN - Cont'd from page 8

Moreover Qaboos abandoned the coast of Oman and recognised the State of Emirates. In return, the Government of Abu Dhabi extended to Qaboos huge financial aid amounting to 25 million sterling. Of course this is in addition to the aid extended by the State of Qatar and Bahrain.

This closer cohesion expresses the fears of the ruling reactionary classes of the extension of the revolution to other areas whether organisationally or politically. So all hastened towards extending support to the Sultanate so that it can continue its war against the revolution.

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ISSUES OF OMAN AND ARABIAN GULF

WHO SOLD OUR COUNTRY TO THE INVADERS?

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To where Qaboos is leading Oman?

This is the question which began to be repeated in the conscience of the Omani people and which began to lay itself strongly in every moment that a foreigner lays foot on the valleys and mountains of Oman.

The foreign presence increases every day and the British administer all the affairs of the Sultanate in a direct manner through what is called the Defence Council. The Jordanian Intelligence men came to the Sultanate carrying with them Israeli means of torture which were enacted on the Palestine resistance. Finally and not lastly the Iranian forces interfere directly in an extensive operation to repress our people by military interference against the armed revolution springing from South Oman (Dhofar).

The successive developments being passed by the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf started to gather in a complete form around one point: The unity of all reactionaries in this area for the consolidation of the Sultanate, the weakest ring in the chain of local reactions, and to push the new regional pact towards imposing what is called the "security and stability" of the area.

This attitude which began to appear clearly during the recent period, was as a result of the steadfastness of the masses in the liberated area and the growth of the people's revolution which is springing from South Oman (Dhofar) and which inflicted successive defeats on the mercenary forces making the masses in inner Oman rally around their revolution and the revolutionaries and to blast up all claims by the Sultanate on the revolution and the revolutionaries(and on the infiltrators from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) as well as on the guerrilla men hiding with a mortar gun in the caves and many other lies which were believed by those who released them as they swallow the lies fabricated by them and forget their previous statements. But stubborn facts reflect all their lies.

THE BRITISH FROM BEHIND THE SCENES TO THE OPEN

Since the end of 1972 upto the first three months of this year, many developments took place increasing the isolation of the puppet regime in the inside and reinforcing more and more the influence of foreign rule. The Defence Council was established to launch a war against the rebels!! who are counted by the figures. The members of this council are Brigadier Burghes Simple, Deputy Defence Secretary, Crazy, Commander of the Sultan forces, John Town, Economic Adviser, and Dennison, Adviser on National Security Affairs, all of them are British officers.

In other words these came out from the frame of a shadow or movement of affairs from behind the curtain into the surface and administration of the rule directly because Qaboos who was taken as a curtain for local and Arab consumption, failed to perform this assignment and the ugly British presence appeared with all its influence and control over the affairs of our people and drawing of the general policy of the rule and even direct participation in the fighting.

ISSUES OF OMAN - Cont'd.

What the Qaboos says about them. He said in a statement to the Jordanian semi-official newspaper "Arrai" that there is a number of British experts working in the Sultanate and receive orders from us and that dealing with the British is more simple than dealing with any foreigner having expansionist aims.

As a first step by this Council which receives orders from Qaboos and which wanted to save the odd conditions in the Sultanate, it issued a resolution dissolving the so-called national divisions, and another resolution calling for the re-designation of the entire army commands, from group commanders to higher military commands, in which none of the citizens or even those who cooperate with the Sultanate is to take a position but must be given only to British, Pakistani, Balush and Jordanian officers. This resolution came to reflect the mis-confidence of the Sultanate towards the area citizens and even those cooperating with it after seeing the extent of foreign rule in their country, and mistrusted all Qaboosite promises. The isolation of the misguided persons increased in the town of Sallalah which is resisting under the barbed wires. The matter even reached the limit of not replying to the tribute of any person cooperating with the reactionary regime.

In this way the isolation of the regime in the inside was reinforced and the revolution began to spread its roots everywhere in inner Oman and in coastal Oman, and the rally of the masses around the revolution began to increase. The admissions of Qaboos on the infiltrators from Democratic Yemen started to fall one after the other, as this simple number turned into hundreds of detainees in inner Oman and the reactionary authorities in order to cover and hide such extensive repression puts up the question as if it is preparation for a military coup. But such idea is far away from the mind of the front because the front does not believe in military coups only.

All promises by Qaboos on democracy, provision of employment chances and freedom for the Omani people, vanished and turned into more opening of prisons and more terrorism and repression and opening of the country for the foreigners.

INNER ISOLATION AND POUR INTO THE GULF

This internal isolation of the regime in Muscat, was preceded by a huge operation of rally around the revolution and the masses began to look for the spread of the armed revolution into inner Oman to blast up the reactionary authority. This scared all reactionaries in the area. The idea of extending the revolution to the Gulf area shook the capitalist States and made all Gulf governments hasten to back the Sultanate and extend military and financial aid and even manpower to it and endeavour to create what is called the new American Regional Pact.

American imperialism intimidated all local reactionaries to support and back the Sultanate and unite the efforts of the rulers for establishing one front in a bid to strangle the armed revolution and not to allow it spread to other areas because it threatens their shaky thrones. This made "Nida al-Janooob", mouthpiece of the groups of mercenaries and Saudi puppets, towards defining with accuracy this front particularly on the recent visit made by Qaboos to the Gulf States and the aid extended to him. It said that "such aid prove that the heads of these Emirates became aware of the communist danger (!!) which threatens the Arabian Gulf and in particular the Sultanate of Oman (,...!) through the military participation and efforts made by the army."

ISSUES OF OMAN - Cont'd.

Such sudden switch-over by the Qaboos on the Gulf States is attributed to two reasons: the first is the complete inner isolation between the rule and the masses of the Omani people who suffer daily from the rule of Qaboos and the other is the failure of Qaboos in their Arab switch-over policy and the failure of the tour he made to the progressive Arab countries. It became clear to these countries the extent of foreign involvement brought by Qaboos into Oman since the military bases, the different foreign forces and the military pacts concluded with Iran are completely clear. His visit was not fruitful except with the puppet Jordanian regime which took the role of the repressive tool against the militants national forces whether in Jordan or in the area of the Gulf and Oman.

This was the first step in the start of breaking that inner and Arab isolation by freezing some of the secondary contradictions between the local rulers and by reinforcing efforts for backing Qaboos financially and militarily in order to save those odd conditions in the Sultanate.

IRAN AND THE SULTANATE AND THE NEW PACT

As to the second step carried out by the men of rule in Muscat particularly after the successive military defeats suffered by the British forces and the mercenary forces at the hands of the People's Liberation Army, they turned towards looking for an ally, military capable and at the same time not to be affected by the (human and material sacrifices) that might be incurred on the mountains of Dhofar.

Iran was paved to play this role, filthy role, as part of the role drawn up for it by the United States of America and through the arms deals which made Iran believe that it is a big State and must control the whole of the Indian Ocean including, of course, the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

The men of rule in the Sultanate tried to refute reports on the presence of Iranian forces or the extension of military aids. The latest of such statements was the statement by the Omani Ambassador in Saudi Arabia who refuted completely the presence of such forces.

But matters became revealed to all and particularly after the occupation by Iran of (al-Ghanan) island and Iranian statements on their preparedness to send Iranian forces for fighting the revolutionaries in the Southern Region of Oman. There was nothing left in front of the reactionaries and the Qaboos other than to confess the presence of such foreign forces and making it a fact. He said "we receive different military aid and services from Iran. Therefore Iranian officers supervising this aid and there are some aircraft." (Annahar of 22.3.73).

As to the Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida he in turn confirms that "the Sultanate of Oman asked aid for fighting subversion and that Iran responded to this request." In this way Qaboos opened the area of Oman to the foreigners. He opened it for the imperialist companies, the military bases and the Iranian and Jordanian forces. The Qaboos became the Thieu of the Arabs who sold the country to different foreigners.

The brave Omani people who expelled the different foreign invaders, are capable today of expelling the new invaders and to effect the fall of the puppets who sold the country to the colonialists and imperialists.

BAHRAIN #
ARRESTS AND DETECTIVE DEMOCRACY

What is taking place in Bahrain ??? What is said in the open and what is happening in fact? And where to place the extensive campaign of terrorism and arrests imposed on the people in the race of claims by the reactionary authorities on the constitution and democracy?? Have the recent arrests any connection what what is taking place in the whole area?

The answer to these questions will define to the political observer the nature of what is called democracy in the Gulf States!! The counted step will explain these recent events and the arrests that covered at least not less than 100 male and female detainees which arrests crowned all previous terrorism and repression which coloured the nature of the ruling authorities in Bahrain inspite of all claims and propaganda circulated by them.

The reports coming from Bahrain show the ruling authorities there stricken by terroristic hysteria which blasted all their claims over democracy, freedom of the citizens and his prestige.

The civil airport which is being controlled by an intelligence section from the Balush, Pakistanis and other mercenaries was turned into a military barrack. Every citizen from Bahrainis turned into a person accused of working against the government and is bowing to prompt search beginning from his bag to his body and that the word of "student" in the passport became a charge enough to place the person under detention and prompt search and interrogation.

Such terrorism does not take place when entering Bahrain which became itself the biggest prison. It is not even happening when leaving Bahrain. Disguise of our people by the mercenaries who control our country made them proceed to farther extents. The citizen became a donkey in the view of these authorities. Such a reality stated by all cannot be imagined by any mind of any sick man. It has been enacted on some of those returning to Bahrain.

During the return of one of the students to Bahrain during the end of April, and when he arrived to the passports department he was given a paper to deliver to standing policeman. On the paper was written "A donkey not for sale. Leave him". This means, according to the code of the mercenaries, that this citizen is unsuspected. In other words that the people of Bahrain are in their view a group of donkeys.

REPRESSIVE ARRESTS

Those returning to Bahrain are shocked by the fact that in every house and in every district there are detained people or people escaping. The arrests covered also the women in addition to the workers, writers, intellectuals and employees. What is their charge. None. What are the proofs. Not available.

There does not exist except the charges of the acting Information Minister Mohammad bin Mubarak in the Assiyasah newspaper of Kuwait in its issue of 21.4.73 in which he said that they are affiliated to the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. These violations of the simplest human rights take place under the name of democracy, elections and the constituent assembly.

ARRESTS AND DETECTIVE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd.

The talk about the constituent assembly, the democratic step awaited by the people of Bahrain for long, was coupled by a campaign of terrorism and savage repression in which the rule is for the men of the Special Branch who include Jordanians and British. They became the government, according to their own statements. When they arrested Abdul Moneim Ashirawi, worker in the Alba company, despite his family and in front of the eyes of his mother, and when his mother asked them to where they will take him, the Jordanian intelligence officer Abdul Karim Fooni, replied: we will take him to prison. She said: where is the government to see such acts. He replied: we are the government.

The repression of the Jordanian intelligence men had exceeded all limits. The story of Mohammad Nasrullah, the political detainee, who was detained without any defined accusation, had aroused the indignation of people. "His father, who has the only son, was hit by paralysis following which he was taken to hospital. There the disease started to increase and heighten on him day after day until he was going to die. Before bidding farewell to the world, he asked the officials in the interrogation to allow him to see his son even for five minutes. But they refused to respond to his request. When

his father died, here lies the sad portion and scene - the son was brought surrounded by guards to see his body. Even those present sympathised the son. No sooner the body of his father was buried they pulled him again with his tears on his cheeks to the prison. After this scene his mother, lost conscience.

WHO IS THE TERRORIST?

The interrogations section spread chaos and corruption in Bahrain to an extent that some of the local press started in the recent period to publish criticisms against such machineries which absorb from the budget of the State the sum of 3,100,000 dinars all of which goes as salaries for the British intelligence whose tasks spread all over the Gulf area while in the same year (73) only 3,300,000 dinars is allocated for a Ministry such as the Ministry of Health and the sum of 350,000 dinars for the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

The statements which appeared recently in the local newspaper al-Adhwa, say:

- 1) The citizen no more feels secure in his house as it is very easy to be searched at any hour at night and without any order or decree from the court or Minister of Justice. The matter is need to quick investigation in order to know the identity of this terrorist who draws the policy of the C.I.D.

But the newspaper itself, and under the circumstances of such repression, did not point to the terrorist and that this terrorist is the whole regime itself. It is the regime who cannot feel confident with the people or with democracy. The head of the Special Branch is himself the Prime Minister Khalifa bin Salman who represents the tribal regime thoroughly well.

The same regime cannot even fulfil its promises over democracy. The regime failed to realise even the simplest signs of democracy. This terrorism, as we said, was only the result of the nature of all previous residues of the semi-feudalist regime which believes that Bahrain and all its people are only its own ownership.

ARRESTS AND DETECTIVE DEMOCRACY - Cont'd.

This regime was and still is the repressive tool against all democratic demands of the people of Bahrain. The democratic demands which were raised since 1919 on the National Assembly, realisation of public freedoms, the expulsion of foreigners, freedom of justice and reformation of the government security machinery all these demands were redressed every time with foreign direct military backing or by any other means.

When the different political changes, which conform with the political conditions of neo-colonialism, took place the regime was unable to accept them or in other words it became unable even to mishandle its simplest rights. So it decided from the first moment to chain them by all chains which became known beginning from the talk about appointments to deprivation of the woman from its citizenship rights and ending with the emergency laws enacted since 1956.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE MISSING QUESTION

Here the democratic experiment for which the regime beat the drums and trumpets, was completely aborted. Our people laid down clearly their view on the nature of this suspected experiment and boycotted the elections along with their national forces. But now, even those who were optimistic over this experiment, and those helping the authority, have revised their opinion on the claims over democracy and the constitution. The simplest experiment faced by those who were regarding themselves as representatives of the people, was the question of the emergency laws under which the elections took place and which were approved by the government in its constitution from now. The question missing from the minds of the members of the so-called Constituent Assembly is: How they can continue in this assembly the mockery while the wishful and repressive arrests chase the best of the youths of Bahrain?

The contradiction which is gaining position in the authority and those cooperating with it, made them shift their conditions to an advanced stage. The editor-in-chief of the Bahraini newspaper "Sadda al-Asboo", who is a member in the assembly, wrote saying:

"The government exerted much for escaping reply to the question: Will those elections taking place under martial laws in which orders and not laws prevail and in which the militarists control matters of affairs in the absence of the supervision of the legitimate authority and even in its presence, be democratic?".

But he in turn did not reply to the last question and he is even insisted upon escaping it. The question is: What did you take part in elections in which the emergency laws are enacted and which the government refused to lift up in spite of the petition received from you. And why you are insisting upon continuing in this mockery the odour and smell of which was spread all over unless your interests will face danger in the event of your withdrawal from such a mockery?

This specific question which was put up to them by the people during the last stage made try to escape it by all ways and means. When the masses moved during the recent period, they tried to throw charges on all nationalist elements. Their discussions even continued to centre on the differences between the Speaker and one of the members in more than one session. Not one of them even dealt in his speech with the repressive arrests and the search of houses and their modesty while all their speeches are violated outside and in front of their eyes.

ISSUES OF OMAN - Cont'd.

OTHER SIDE OF ARREST OPERATION

The other side of the political status in Bahrain was too crystalising. Prices soared up from January 1969 to December 1972 at the rate of over 27 per cent which made some of the elements connected with the authority fear a sudden inflation during the next two or three years particularly that the standards of income did not heighten to equalise the rise in the prices. This was complimented by the rise of rents at the rate of over 100 per cent. The prices of foodstuffs amounted to imagined degrees.

Such a state faced by our people in Bahrain make the society feel that the minority is living a decent life and the overwhelming majority live in a prison.

All such state of affairs at the political level which the authority failed to realise, and at democratic level of which only the words were realised, and the economic level which reigned over the citizens through the soaring up of prices and the living standards and scarcity of incomes, all this did not make the authority fulfil the economic demands of the workers, and helped the democratic demands of the students appear to the surface and make classical contradictions clash amidst the circles of the one family, usually chanted by the ruling group, while in fact it is two families, the family of the toilers and the family of the merchants.

Such contradictions only made the reactionary authority in Bahrain open the prisons and throw every national elements into them in order to solve these contradictions.

The matter is no so as the authority even arrests any person demanding rejection of American presence and foreign presence and reactionary pacts. As such we find that the recent arrests which took place in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf are meant to liquidate all nationalist elements in the area in order to reinforce the so-called new regional pact in the area which is headed by Iran and Saudi Arabia and led by American imperialism particularly after it appeared that this plan was reinforced through the conference of American diplomats which was held in Tehran last April. Such extensive repression against the masses proves the movement of all reactionaries in the area to hit any revolutionary conditions.

The movement of the Saudi and British intelligence non to hit all nationalist elements only aim basically at this stage in particularly at the passage of all imperialist plans on one hand and the encirclement and liquidation of any signs of national organisations existing in this area.

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FIRST CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEES IN SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION
IN OMAN AND ARABIAN GULF

ADEN - APRIL, 1973

In April this year the conference of the committees in support of the revolution in Oman and the Arabian Gulf was held. The convention of this conference comes in new circumstances in which foreign involvement (British, Jordanian and Iranian) in our country increases beginning from military consolidation for the Sultanate to direct fighting against the people's revolution emanating from the South of Oman (Dhofar).

This conference in turn expressed the revolutionary solidarity between the different forces and progressive organisations and peace-lovers and between our people. These committees emanated at a time in which the counter-forces were imposing complete embargo on the revolution and its supporters and victories.

The support committees exist at present in Britain, France, North America, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, West Germany, the Soviet Union and Poland and some Arab countries including Lebanon, Kuwait, Syria and finally Algeria in addition to Mogadiscio.

This first conference, which was held in Aden, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, comes not only as a political facade but to lay down practical steps and plain foundations between the different committees and the struggle of our people. The conference discussed during its meetings the political manifestation, working programme and the reports of the Committees in support of the revolution, and laid down at the end its general report on the possibility of developing and consolidating these committees and the possibility of propelling their solidarity to biggest potentialities.

Under the slogan: "Let us Consolidate Solidarity with the Struggles of the People of Oman and the Arabian Gulf" the conference of the Support Committees started its deliberations following the opening session which was held at five in the evening of Monday 16th April at the Fine Arts Gallery.

Taking part in this conference were delegations representing the following committees:-

French Committee, British Committee, West German Committee, Belgium Committee, Somali Committee, Kuwaiti Committee, Polish Committee, Soviet Committee. Other committees and organisations, which were unable to attend due to special circumstances, sent messages of support to the conference and wishes for its success.

At the opening session of the conference several speeches were delivered. The conference was opened with a speech on behalf of the Central Committee of the National Front Political Organisation delivered by Comrade Ali Salem Lawer who is official-in-charge of foreign relations. In the speech he explained that what is being witnessed by the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf - of armed revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf is only regarded in fact as the real road for getting rid of the yolk of oppression and repression suffered by the area people.

SUPPORT COMMITTEES - Cont'd.

He added: This place in which you meet today is regarded open hearted to all revolutionary militants in the world as we feel proud of the warm meetings with the progressive parties and elements in the world. Your presence in Democratic Yemen for the convention of your conference is basically regarded as a lively solidarity with our revolutionary and its progressive measures.

He also affirmed in his word that the struggle is being intensified with the imperialists in this area. This calls upon all progressives and democrats in the world to understand facts and to place them continuously in front of their eyes in order to spring up from their responsibilities for defending this area and for fighting imperialism in its den.

It also invites solidarity with and consolidation and backing of the revolutionary forces in this area in order to end this struggle in favour of the revolutionary forces in the world.

Comrade Ahmed Salen al-Buraiki, member of the Central Command of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf also delivered a speech in which he announced that "the birth and spread of the support committees all over the world only emanates from the common interests which combine our people and other peoples." He said: Our people under the leadership of the peoples front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf view with great pride and attention the roles, effective roles, undertaken by the support committees in consolidating the

revolution and supporting it. The work processions in the support committees faced wonderful successes since the establishment of the first support committee nearly four years ago. He concluded by saying: We seize this opportunity to declare the pride of our people and admiration for the people of Democratic Yemen and the National Front Political Organisation for standing by the side of the struggle of our people. We also declare our resentment against the attempt by Saudi reaction and American imperialists at plotting against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and their bids which will always fail to hamper the accomplishments of the brave Yemeni people.

Both speeches were followed by a speech on behalf of the representatives of the Palestine resistance movement in which the speaker reviewed the nature of the dialectical relations between the revolution in the Arabian Gulf and the revolution in Palestine. The speakers also pointed to the positive initiatives by the support committees and their effective roles towards the service of the revolution and break of the information embargo against it.

Sister Aidah Yaffai, member of the Central Committee of the National Front Political Organisation and leader of the Union of Yemeni Women, also delivered a speech in which she pointed out the great reaction between the struggle of the Yemeni woman and the struggle of the woman in Oman and the Arabian Gulf. She added: We feel that the stand of the revolutionary and liberal parties and organisations by the side of our people will increase the cohesion towards the one progressive struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Comrade Mahdi Abdullah Saeed, member of the Central Committee of the National Front Political Organisation and President of the General Confederation of Democratic Yemeni Workers, also delivered a speech on behalf of the mass organisations.

SUPPORT COMMITTEES - Cont'd.

In the speech he said: The revolution of 9th June and the revolution of 14th October are regarded part and parcel of the progressive Arab revolution and the world revolution, as they wage today a fierce war against British and American colonialism, reaction and the puppet regime of Qaboos which exercises against our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf the ugliest acts of repression and terrorism. He added that the "Yemeni working class affirms continuously that it will play all its potentialities for moral and material backing of the armed revolution in Oman and the Arabian Gulf."

Finally a speech was delivered on behalf of the Organisations of the Support Committees which praised the revolution of 9th June and the struggles of our masses all over Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the necessity of exposing the conspiracies of reaction and imperialism and of breaking the information embargo imposed on the revolution and the injustice and oppression exercised by the forces of hiredom and terrorism against the people and the honest nationalist elements.

The following day the conference discussed the reports of the support committees from the Soviet Union, Somalia, Britain, France, West Germany (West Berlin and Heidelberg), Belgium, Kuwait, Poland, and Birkley in America. The messages of support and solidarity from committees, organisations, federations and students leagues which were unable to attend were read.

In the evening a reception was held in honour of the delegations of the support committees, and during the reception a documentary film was exhibited on the revolution in the Region of Dhofar.

The conference continued its deliberations in the third day during which the political report and the draft working plan of the support committees which were submitted by the preparatory committee, were discussed. Discussions during the conference were full of high morale and great enthusiasm as during these discussions the main lines were approved as a basis for work on which the different activities of the support committees stand to extend morale and material backing to the revolution. The outcome of the conference meetings were also very rich as they dealt with many constructive and practical issues in support of the revolution, materially and informationally.

However, during its first meeting which followed the opening session, the conference elected Fred Holiday, representative of the Committee in Support of the Revolution in London, as Chairman and the representative of the People's Front as Vice-Chairman. It is to be recalled that Holiday is a book writer and is now preparing the printing of a book on the revolution in Democratic Yemen and Oman and the Arabian Gulf in which he will deal with issues of the revolution in genera. The title of the book is "The Arabian Peninsula Without Sultans". The writer visited Democratic Yemen and the Region of Dhofar in the beginning of 1970.

In the fourth day of the conference a meeting was held between the delegations of the support committees and the Secretary General of the National Front Political Organisation, Comrade Abdel Fattah Ismail. This meeting dealt with the situation in Democratic Yemen and the revolution in Oman and the Arabian Gulf and also important issues pertaining to the procession of the revolution of 14th October and the conflicts which were existing inside the National Front and which were crowned by the corrective move of 22nd June. Comrade Abdel Fattah also concentrated on the dialectical link between the revolution of 14th October and the revolution of 9th June.

O I L - AND OUR NATIONAL BATTLE

Since the war of 1967 the talk goes on the role of oil in the battle. Conferences were held and studies were prepared and lumps of newspapers which wrote about this role expected by the Arab nation piled up.

Finally these popular demands extending from the Ocean to the Gulf and which repeated such slogan for more than six years resulted in the stoppage of the pumping oil for one hour in protest against the American backing for Israel. However this demand was not realised and fulfilled by all countries as some of them neglected it.

In the course of the brainwashing faced by the Arab homeland, and the awkward statements made on the reality of the role of oil in the battle, as well as the twisted facts and analyses which exceeded all imaginations and statements on oil and the battle, the matter calls for some facts to be placed in front of the Arab citizens on the mistaken ideas laid down in the Arab arena.

1) Here we will talk about the biggest reserve of oil in the world which is concentrated in the Arabian Gulf and which constitutes the Arab paper of pressure.

From this point we must spring in order to explain facts, as political and oil imposture on them increased and monarchial, Emirate and even sheikhly statements on oil and the Arab nation poured.

The first fact which must be understood is that these States - towns in the Arabian Gulf - are standing on the basis of tribal semi-feudalist relations concentrated economically on the scrubs of the profits of the oil companies.

We find that every Amir receives (a third) or (fourth) of the oil income into his own pocket according to the ways of feudalism which say that the land and all humans on it are his own property. As to his funds these are kept and invested in foreign banks. As to the remaining tribal family it controls the foreign trade agencies and cooperate in looting the people with the compradoric-trading sector which is linked with the wheel of foreign monopolies.

So they are fatefully and from the point of interest, linked with the oil monopolistic companies. The directors of oil companies are only personal advisers to the rulers whether this director is a British or American. They cannot move a chair in their palace except after reverting to "the great friend" Britain so that this does not contravene with the agreement on "new friendship" which is a modern picture for the old colonialist agreements.

2) These countries since before the setback of June, still regard the main enemy for them is these ideas and accomplishments introduced by the experiments of the progressive Arab countries which laid down the first forms of Socialism and which are capable of creating a new society contravening with the previous backward societies.

These countries have changed their open policies only as part of the policy of neo-colonialism dedicated by the United States of America in the Arabian Peninsula and in other words gave an increasing role to these countries.